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ROMANIAN ANNUAL ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1951

[Comment: This report presents the full text of the Rumanian annual economic plan for 1951, as published in the Bucharest daily newspaper Viata Sindicala of 24 December 1950. The 1951 plan was the first annual economic plan under Rumania's First Five-Year Plan, 1951-1955.]

On the basis of the report issued by the State Planning Commission, which in turn was based on Article 40 of the law for the Five-Year Economic Plan of the Rumanian People's Republic, and on the basis of the terms of Article 72 of the Constitution of the republic, the Council of Ministers hereby makes the following decision:

Article 1

In accordance with the terms of the Five-Year Plan for the economic development of the Rumanian People's Republic between the years 1951 and 1955, the 1951 annual plan issued by the State Planning Commission is hereby approved, in conformity with the suggestions made by the various ministries, institutions, and central economic organizations.

To fulfill the tasks outlined in the Five-Year Plan, the following must be accomplished during 1951:

1. The production capacity of all installations, machinery, equipment, and aggregate must be used to the fullest extent.
2. Advanced Soviet technical methods and mechanization of agriculture be further introduced on a large scale so that the average yield per hectare can increase and state agricultural collectives can continue to expand.
3. Work organization must continue to improve by means of work graphs on the job, by firmly engrafting work discipline, and by full use of the working day.
4. Labor productivity must increase through the following methods: a wider application of the Soviet work methods and the Soviet stakhanovite movement, an increase in the qualification standard of workers, mechanization of heavy labor and adoption of new technological ideas, and stimulation of inventors and innovators.
5. The program of setting proper work norms must continue, and all leading production workers, workers, technicians, and engineers must participate in it. The extent to which labor norms are successfully followed will determine the rate of expansion of the national economy and of the standard of living of the working class.
6. Production costs must be lowered and economics must increase so that socialist accumulations can grow in all enterprises.
7. The quality of products must improve and rejects and waste must decrease.
8. Enterprises must be continually improved and modernized so that production can increase and specialization develop throughout the industry.

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9. Cadres must become more thoroughly trained, not only during 1951 but also throughout succeeding years, inasmuch as they are of vital importance to the national economy.

#### I. INVESTMENTS

The amount of funds to be invested from state funds during 1951 will be 192.8 billion lei, on the basis of 1950 prices. This sum will be allocated for the following purposes (in percent):

Industry (including 40.6 for heavy industry)	56
Scientific research and geological exploration	3.3
Agriculture and forestry	7.7
Transportation and communications	14.5
Construction industry	3.2
Trade	1.9
Projects of a social and cultural nature, (including 2.7 for workers' houses)	11.6
State administration	1.6

The total volume of construction in 1951 will equal 82.3 billion lei.

Production costs in the construction industry will be reduced to at least 5 percent under 1950 costs.

Construction will begin during 1951 on the following plants and enterprises: the Comanesti, Petrosani, and Singeorgiu de Padure thermal electric power plants; the Doicesti-Filipesti-Bucharest power line; an insulating materials factory; a second petroleum refinery in Moldavia; two petroleum processing installations, one of them for thermal cracking; two new coal processing centers, one at Pacrila and the other at Lupeni; one semicoking plant; a large coal mine in the Caransebes region; iron and steel foundries; flotation plants for ferrous and complex ores; six cement plants, factories for manufacturing fiberboard from reeds of the Tulcea and Braila areas; one flux processing plant; one hemp spinning and weaving mill, a factory for knitting needles; a factory for rubber soles; a lumber mill at Nucari; a plywood factory; expansion of the Arad sugar factory; a refrigerated slaughterhouse at Bacau; a bread factory in Hunedoara; a refrigerated warehouse in Tirgu Mures; a power station in Buzau; the Institute of Physical Education; a large hospital with 1,000 beds; a music theater in Bucharest; and the Culture and Rest Park in Bucharest.

Work will continue on the V. I. Lenin, Moroeni, and Sadu hydroelectric power plants; Doicesti thermal electric power plant; Flamura Rosie Railroad Car Factory; and Steagul Rosu and 23 August machine-building plants.

Also in 1951, the following plants and enterprises will start operations: power units, with a total combined power of 21,600 kilowatts, to start operations at the Bucharest, Stalin, Sibiu, Cluj, Timisoara, Galati, and Giurgiu national power works; the hydroelectric power station at Drobeta, with about half its ultimate capacity; another high-tension electric power line from Sibiu to Orasul Stalin; the Electroputere Factory in Craiova, with a part of its ultimate capacity; two petroleum refining installations; three carbon-black factories; a bituminous sand processing plant at Tatarus; a processing center for the Derna lignite; two blast furnaces, one at Hunedoara and the other at Calan; a rolling mill for 3-inch pipes; a forging and casting shop at the Scvromtractor plant; the Electrocarbon Electrode Factory at Cluj and the Argesul Tannin Extracts Plant at Pitesti; six cement plants; eight plants for producing fiberboards;

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a washing and combing plant at Grivita; the Petrosani warehouses and a warehouse and retail store in Resita; a macaroni products factory at Braila and a bread factory in Orasul Stalin; 55 kilometers of railroad lines; a winter sports center at Poiana Stalin; two tuberculosis sanatoriums; four hospitals, one of them in Comanesti and another in Hunedoara; 40 rural dispensaries; 100 communal dispensaries; 6 dormitories; 145 classrooms for elementary schools; the Banat-Timiscara and Oltenia radio stations; and a short-wave radio station.

## II. INDUSTRY

The volume of industrial production for 1951 will reach 497 billion lei (on the basis of constant prices in effect on 31 December 1948), which represents 124.4 percent of 1950 production.

The 1951 output for the principal products will reach the following levels (in percent of 1950):

Electric power	116.5
Coal	125.2
Crude oil	116.7
Methane gas	119.1
Refractory brick	108.9
Steel	108.4
Laminated metal	108.1
Drawn steel pipes	109.3
Traction cables (cabluri de tractiune)	121.3
Internal-combustion motors	164.2
Electric motors	159.8
Electric generators	218.1
Transformers	161.6
Insulated electric wiring	108.4
Rotary tables	111.5
Drilling derricks	154.0
Tractors	105.9
Combines	160.0
Reaper-binders	444.4
Freight cars	114.3
Lathes	236.0
Cement	116.2
Lumber	101.3
Brick and tile	120.5
Paper	107.9
Calcined soda	142.8
Caustic soda	121.1
Chemical fertilizer	124.3
Organic acids	114.6
Cotton and wool textiles	124.4
Leather and leather goods	124.1
Knitwear	114.9
Footwear	121.4
Rubber footwear	121.1
Drumming glass cases	125.2
Soy	127.5
Bread	123.0
Sugar	124.7

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Sugar products	114.0
Vegetable oil	110.0
Prepared meats	165.6
Canned meats	173.7
Pasteurized milk	173.3
Butter	212.0
Cheese	153.1
Canned vegetables and fruits	128.6
Macaroni products	109.8
Fish	233.0
Tobacco	109.0

There will be a great improvement in the rate and methods of utilization of machinery and installation and in the consumption rate of raw materials, auxiliary materials, fuel, and electric power.

The average drilling speed per derrick per month will be 7.4 percent greater in exploratory drilling and 11.5 percent greater in exploitation drilling than in 1950. The average daily steel production measured per square meter of Siemens-Martin furnace will be 9.2 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

The utilization of machine tools in the machine-building industry, expressed in hours of effective use, will be 11.1 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950. In the electric power industry, the number of hours of use of nominal electric power will be 9.3 percent higher than in 1950.

In regard to the 1951 output of the building materials industry, the average daily production of clinker, measured per cubic meter of kiln, will be 1.4 percent greater than in 1950.

The output of carded wool thread per spindle per hour will be 4.2 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

Mechanization of coal extraction will continue, so that 77 percent of the coal cutting activities will be mechanized, 59.6 percent of the transport at cuttings, and 77.3 percent of the underground transport.

Mechanization of lumber transport will reach 73 percent in 1951. Also in 1951, the following items will be produced for the first time in Rumania: 3,000-kilowatt steam turbines; caterpillar tractors; cranes; road-building machinery; metal fishing boats; trucks for transport of large capacity; large asynchronous motors; three-phase meters; 35-kilowatt diesel engines; new insulating lacquers produced from an oil and bitumen base; new dyes; Jena-type glass; cellulose from willow-tree logs; new papers for use in electrical equipment and new types of photographic paper; new types of knitting needles; asbestos clothing; new drugs such as insulin, atropin, and antitubercula; "P. R" vitamin.

Labor productivity in all industry will be 14 percent greater in 1951 than in 1950.

Industrial production costs will be reduced on the average by at least 5.4 percent in 1951.

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## III. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The area under cultivation in 1951 will be approximately 9,450,000 hectares. As a result of this increase in the total area under cultivation and also of the increase in the yield per hectare, the total 1951 agricultural production will attain a level of 129 percent of 1950 production, and production in state farms a level of 147 percent of 1950 [state farm:] production.

To aid mechanization of agriculture, 50 MTS will be set up in 1951. The total number of agricultural machines in MTS will be increased by 3,294 tractors, 77 combines, 595 threshers, 849 shellers, 908 seeders, 201 reaper-binders, and 907 cultivators.

The total area serviced by MTS equipment and machinery in 1951 will be 5.2 million hectares of normal sowing (hantri), or 154 percent of the 1950 level. The average yearly rate per conventional 15-horsepower tractor unit will be 315 hectares of normal sowing.

State agricultural collectives will be expanded and consolidated so that socialism can spread in agriculture. Areas under cultivation will receive more careful attention. An area of 52,000 hectares will be irrigated in 1951, which is 22 percent more than in 1950.

Assuming normal climatic conditions, the average yield per hectare in 1951 will be as follows (in kilograms per hectare):

<u>Crop</u>	<u>All Rumania</u>	<u>In State Farms</u>
Winter wheat	950	1,100
Corn	1,100	1,200
Rice	2,720	2,800
Flax fiber	3,370	2,600
Hemp fiber	3,230	3,500
Cotton (nonirrigated)	450	520
Cotton (irrigated)	900	900
Sugar beets	15,000	16,700

The area planted with fiber plants for the textile industry will reach 276,000 hectares, and the area planted with irrigated cotton will grow from 600 hectares to 3,000 hectares. The over-all production of cotton will reach 68,800 tons in 1951.

By the end of 1951, the number of livestock will be as follows, in percent of 1950: horses, 103.5; bovines, 103; sheep, 104.5; and pigs, 104.

Production of animal products will be as follows in 1951: 346,500 tons of meat, 170,000 tons of wool, 14 million hectoliters of milk, 2,830 tons of honey, and one billion eggs.

Production costs will be reduced in 1951 by at least 12 percent in state farms and 5 percent in MTS.

Reforestation activities will extend over an area of 71,000 hectares, of which 7,000 hectares are situated in areas of hydroelectric importance and 7,500 hectares in areas having low grades of soil.

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To attain these objectives, nurseries will produce 400 million saplings, natural and artificial pollinations will be carried out, and 319,000 hectares will be planted with young trees.

To experiment with the most advanced Soviet methods of labor, 12 model forestry centers will be set up.

#### IV. TRANSPORTATION

The 1951 volume of rail, water, air, and motor freight transportation will reach 9.2 billion ton-kilometers, that is, 108 percent of the 1950 figure.

In regard to rail transportation, the volume of freight transportation will be 7.8 billion net ton-kilometers; passenger transportation will be 7.9 billion passenger-kilometers, or 105 percent of the 1950 figure; the quantity of freight transported will be 36.7 million tons, or 113.2 percent of the 1950 figure.

Over-all railroad transportation will be much improved in 1951. The turnaround time of a freight car will be reduced from 6 to 5.4 [days]. The percentage of empty runs of freight cars will be reduced from 33.4 to 32.5; dynamic (not further explained) freight-car loading will increase from 6.42 to 6.5 tons per axle, and the average net tonnage per freight train will increase from 378 tons per train to 385 tons per train.

The volume of highway transportation carried out by transport enterprises will increase as follows: freight transport will increase from 49 million ton-kilometers in 1950 to 58.5 million ton-kilometers in 1951.

In 1951, the volume of river and maritime freight transportation will reach 127 percent of the 1950 level.

In 1951, air passenger transport will reach a level of 122 percent and air freight transport a level of 116 percent of the 1950 figures.

#### V. NATIONAL INCOME AND STANDARD OF LIVING

The national income for 1951 will reach 123 percent of the 1950 level; and the standard of living will increase by 16 percent over the 1950 level.

##### Labor and Salaries

The number of workers, technicians, and white-collar workers engaged in the national economy will be 12 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950, and their total number will reach 2.4 million men and women. The number of workers will increase 16 percent over 1950.

During 1951, 110,000 workers will receive on-the-job training and 124,000 workers will attend qualification courses.

The total wage fund of industry in 1951 will be 15 percent greater than in 1950.

The system of contract piecework will be extended on an even wider scale in 1951, reaching a total of 65 percent of the total number of hours worked by workers in industry.

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Education and Culture

To raise the level of education and culture of the working class, 12.3 billion lei will be allocated for investments for this purpose in 1951, including 6.1 billion lei for education.

To eliminate illiteracy, 500,000 illiterate persons will enroll in reading and writing courses in 1951.

The number of children enrolled in nurseries and kindergartens will increase from 209,000 in the 1950-1951 school year to 230,000 in the 1951-1952 school year.

More than 1.8 million children will be enrolled in elementary schools and 334,000 pupils will enroll in intermediate schools and in trade schools [in the 1951-1952 school year]. This enrollment in the 1951-1952 school year will be 12 percent higher than in the preceding school year. [Comment: It is not clear whether this comparison includes elementary, intermediate, and trade-school enrollment, or only intermediate and trade-school enrollment.]

The number of students enrolled in schools of higher education will be 13 percent higher [in the 1951-1952 school year] than in the preceding year, reaching 62,000 students.

Financial aid to students will increase substantially, so that the number of scholarships will increase from 290,000 in the 1950-1951 school year to 363,000 in the 1951-1952 school year.

To increase the over-all level of culture, 500 culture and reading homes will be set up during 1951.

The Radio Broadcasting House (Casa Radiofoniei) will start operations, 3 new radio stations will begin regular broadcasts, and 88 radiofication centers, with a total of 130,000 listeners, will be set up in workers' centers during 1951.

The construction work on the Casa Scanteii Publishing Combine will continue, so that the combine can start partial operation in 1951. Work will continue on the Buftea Motion Picture Studios, and construction will start on the Bucharest Music Theater.

Public Health

Approximately 3 billion lei will be invested in the field of public health. The following will be accomplished in 1951:

1. Construction of the hospitals in the Comanesti-Bacau and Hunedoara workers' centers will be completed in 1951.
2. The number of hospital beds will be increased by 3,900.
3. The network of medical centers used for the treatment of ambulatory cases will be increased as follows: 165 new dispensaries and 300 health stations will be set up during 1951.
4. The fight against infant mortality will be intensified, and the number of specialized dispensaries for children, and of maternity homes will be increased. The number of hospital beds for children will be increased by 850 during 1951.



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5. The following large medical centers for children will start operations in 1951: the "Casa Copilului" (Child's Home) in Craiova; the Stalin Regiune preventorium; and the convalescent center for infantile-paralysis cases at Sibiu.

6. The fight against tuberculosis will be intensified through the establishment of new dispensaries and sanatoriums. Approximately 500 new beds will be made available for tuberculosis patients in 1951.

7. The following medical centers, specializing in the treatment of tuberculosis, will start operations in 1951: the Zaul de Campie Sanatorium, in the vicinity of Tirgu Mures; the Deleni sanatorium, in Iasi Regiune; and the Physiology Institute in Bucharest.

To prevent systematically the outbreak of diseases and epidemics (such as goiter, pellagra, malaria, and syphilis), and their spread among the population, 25 antiepidemic centers and 4 antigaiter clinics will be established during 1951. New laboratories will be built, and transportation facilities [for the sick?] will be expanded.

Approximately 60,000 workers will be sent to spas for rest cures, and the number of beds in these spas and in resorts will increase by 1,000. The total number of workers visiting health resorts in Rumania in 1951 will be approximately 195,000, and the total number of children visiting these resorts will be 84,000, as compared with 60,000 in 1950.

An institute of balneology and an institute of ocology for cancer research will start operations in 1951.

To ensure improved medical care, 1,400 additional doctors and pharmacists and 2,500 additional nurses and medical technicians will be trained during 1951.

The sum of 557 million lei will be allocated as funds for state insurance. The volume of state aid (issued for childbirth, diseases, accidents, etc.) will reach 15.4 billion lei.

#### Trade

The value of goods distributed through state stores and cooperatives in 1951 will reach 307 billion lei, which is 133 percent of the 1950 figure.

The following items will be sold during 1951 through the network of state stores and cooperatives:

<u>Produce</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>In % of 1950</u>
Bread		
Macaroni and flour products	830,000 tons	125.7
Meat	23,800 tons	110
Prepared meats	140,000 tons	194.6
Fresh meats	14,100 tons	188
Lard	14,000 tons	233
Milk	55,400 tons	165.4
Butter	250,000 hectoliters	250
Cheese	5,350 tons	200
Canned vegetables and fruits	11,500 tons	162
Beer	21,000 tons	123
Tobacco	800,000 hectoliters	104
Cotton textiles	14,500 tons	109
	165,100,000 meters	106.5

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<u>Produce</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>In % of 1950</u>
Woolen textiles	15,800,000 tons	113
Shoes	10,200,000 pairs	107.6
Kerosene (petrol)	240,000 tons	109
Caustic soda	3,000 tons	107.1
Crystalline soda	7,500 tons	163
Radio receivers	40,000 pieces	160

The value of goods to be distributed to rural areas in 1951 will reach 125 percent of the 1950 level.

The network of retail stores will be increased by the following in 1951: 759 state stores and 1,100 cooperative stores. Of the latter, 800 stores will be located in rural areas.

#### Article 2

The 1951 plans of the ministries, institutions, and central economic organizations are hereby approved, as subdivided into quarterly plans. The duties outlined for the first quarter of 1951 for each ministry, institution, and central economic organization are identical with and constitute the respective plans of each for the first quarter of 1951.

#### Article 3

By 1 January 1951, ministries, institutions, and central economic organizations will forward their plans to the respective general directorates, and enterprises [direct units of the ministry] under their jurisdiction.

By the same date, all ministries, institutions, and central economic organizations will outline the monthly plans for the first quarter of 1951, and will distribute them to the various general directorates or directorates.

#### Article 4

Ministries, institutions, and central economic organizations will take all necessary measures and will transmit proper instructions to all subordinate units together with the plans, so that the plans may be fully carried out.

At the beginning of 1951, all ministries, institutions, and central economic organizations will thoroughly analyze their achievements and activities during 1950, bringing to light deficiencies in work and organization and their causes.

Workers, technicians, and office employees in all institutions must take part in this analysis, and measures will be taken to eliminate these deficiencies in order to fulfill and surpass the 1951 plan.

#### Article 5

Ministries, institutions, and central economic organizations will forward to the State Planning Commission by 10 January 1951 a detailed breakdown of the monthly plan for the first quarter of 1951.

By 20 January 1951, all key industrial plants and enterprises will receive the four quarterly plans for 1951 and the three monthly plans for the first quarter of 1951.

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